

petent jurisdiction located in the host State or the off-track State.

(Pub. L. 95-515, § 8, Oct. 25, 1978, 92 Stat. 1814.)

CHAPTER 58—FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH

Sec.

- 3101. Congressional findings.
- 3102. Report to Congressional committees.
- 3103. National Employment Conference.
 - (a) Organization and implementation.
 - (b) Subject matter.

SUBCHAPTER I—STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC POLI- CIES AND PROGRAMS INCLUDING TREATMENT OF RESOURCE RESTRAINTS

- 3111. Congressional statement of purpose.
- 3112. Countercyclical employment policies.
 - (a) Programmatic entities.
 - (b) Triggering mechanism.
- 3113. Economic activity coordination.
 - (a) Federal, regional, State, local, and private sector.
 - (b) Fiscal needs and budget conditions.
- 3114. Regional and structural employment policies and programs.
 - (a) Recommendation of legislation.
 - (b) Private sector production and employment; effect of Federal policies.
- 3115. Youth employment policies and programs.
 - (a) Congressional findings.
 - (b) Improvement and expansion.
- 3116. Job training, counseling and reservoirs of employment projects.
 - (a) Policies, procedures and recommendations.
 - (b) Utilization of authority under other laws.
 - (c) Establishment of project reservoirs; restrictions and requirements of new programs.
 - (d) Regulations.
- 3117. Capital formation.
 - (a) Congressional findings.
 - (b) Investment Policy Report; recommendations in President's Budget; referral to Joint Economic Committee.
 - (c) Review in Economic Report of Federal policies and programs which affect public investments; recommendations respecting new policies or programs.

SUBCHAPTER II—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

- 3131. Congressional statement of purpose.
 - (a) Establishment of procedures for review and action.
 - (b) Legislative action.
- 3132. Committee review.
 - (a) Short-term and medium-term goals.
 - (b) Hearings.
 - (c) Report of standing and joint committees and committees with legislative jurisdiction.
 - (d) Report of Joint Economic Committee.
- 3133. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

SUBCHAPTER III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 3151. Nondiscrimination.
 - (a) Exclusion from participation or denial of benefits.
 - (b) Noncompliance notification; remedies of Secretary of Labor.
 - (c) Civil action by Attorney General.
 - (d) Enforcement analysis in Report of President.

Sec.

3152.

Labor standards.

- (a) Equal wages; increase in employment.
- (b) Wage rates; work limitations of reservoir projects employees.
- (c) Recommendations of President.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in sections 1021, 1022, 1022b, 1022c, 1022d, 1022f, 1023 of this title.

§ 3101. Congressional findings

(a) The Congress finds that the Nation has suffered substantial unemployment and underemployment, idleness of other productive resources, high rates of inflation, and inadequate productivity growth, over prolonged periods of time, imposing numerous economic and social costs on the Nation. Such costs include the following:

(1) The Nation is deprived of the full supply of goods and services, the full utilization of labor and capital resources, and the related increases in economic well-being that would occur under conditions of genuine full employment, production, and real income, balanced growth, a balanced Federal budget, and the effective control of inflation.

(2) The output of goods and services is insufficient to meet pressing national priorities.

(3) Workers are deprived of the job security, income, skill development, and productivity necessary to maintain and advance their standards of living.

(4) Business and industry are deprived of the production, sales, capital flow, and productivity necessary to maintain adequate profits, undertake new investment, create jobs, compete internationally, and contribute to meeting society's economic needs. These problems are especially acute for smaller businesses. Variations in the business cycle and low-level operations of the economy are far more damaging to smaller businesses than to larger business concerns because smaller businesses have fewer available resources, and less access to resources, to withstand nationwide economic adversity. A decline in small business enterprises contributes to unemployment by reducing employment opportunities and contributes to inflation by reducing competition.

(5) Unemployment exposes many families to social, psychological, and physiological costs, including disruption of family life, loss of individual dignity and self-respect, and the aggravation of physical and psychological illnesses, alcoholism and drug abuse, crime, and social conflicts.

(6) Federal, State, and local government budgets are undermined by deficits due to shortfalls in tax revenues and in increases in expenditures for unemployment compensation, public assistance, and other recession-related services in the areas of criminal justice, alcoholism and drug abuse, and physical and mental health.

(b) The Congress further finds that:

(1) High unemployment may contribute to inflation by diminishing labor training and skills, underutilizing capital resources, reducing the rate of productivity advance, increas-